

Examiners' Report
June 2019

GCSE Religious Studies 1RA0 1A

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Introduction

GCSE (9-1) Religious Studies Religious Studies A Paper 1: Area of Study 1 – Study of Religion Option 1A – Catholic Christianity.

The paper contributes to 50% of the overall award. The assessment consists of four questions: candidates must answer all four questions. The details of the assessment content are provided in the specification. Centres are to use this, rather than other published resources when planning the course content.

In some questions, marks are available for correct spelling, grammar and punctuation – SPaG

AO stands for Assessment Objective

Question 1 (a)

Candidates were assessed on Section One: Catholic Beliefs

Bullet point 1.6: The events in the Paschal Mystery – Catholic teachings about the resurrection of Jesus

The question asked was:

'Outline **three** events of the resurrection of Jesus'

In (a) items A01 is assessed and can be awarded to a maximum of 3 marks; one mark for each correct point identified.

A significant number of candidates wrote about other events in the Paschal Mystery and not the resurrection of Jesus, particularly the crucifixion and ascension.

1 (a) Outline three events of the resurrection of Jesus.

(3)

The female followers of Jesus went to his tomb
to anoint his body but found it empty.
Jesus met with two disciples on the road to Emmaus
and shared a meal with them re-enacting the
last supper.
Thomas didn't believe in the truth of his resurrection
until Jesus appeared to him directly.



The candidate writes three sentences outlining three events of the resurrection:

- The female followers found the tomb empty (1)
- Jesus appearing to his disciples on the road (1)
- Thomas doubting Jesus (1)

3 marks



Candidates are advised to:

- write three separate sentences
- use a technique such as starting a new line for each point, to outline three teachings/ways/reasons/beliefs

This is an example of a response that does not meet the requirements of the question.

One event of the resurrection of Jesus was the passion another event was the death and lastly it was the Ascension.



This response includes events in the Paschal Mystery, not the resurrection.

None of three events listed is part of the resurrection story.

0 marks

Question 1 (b)

Candidates were assessed on Section One: Catholic Beliefs

Bullet point 1.8: Catholic beliefs about divergent Christian beliefs about life after death

The question asked was:

'Describe **two** differences in beliefs about life after death between Catholic Christianity and other forms of the main religious tradition of Great Britain.'

A01 is assessed in this question and can be awarded a maximum of 4 marks. Candidates are required to recognise that Christianity is the main religious tradition of Great Britain.

Candidates who do not consider different attitudes within Christianity cannot be awarded more than 2 marks.

Marks were awarded marks for describing a relevant Catholic belief; a second mark was available for a contrasting description from another Christian tradition. There was a maximum of four marks.

The question required a comparison between Christian beliefs about life after death.

A number of candidates compared Catholicism with a world religion (mainly Judaism) and therefore the contrast could not be credited.

Many responses made reference to Catholic belief in purgatory, comparing it to divergent Christians who believe in only heaven and hell.

Appear at pentecost.

(b) Describe **two** differences in beliefs about life after death between Catholic Christianity and other forms of the main religious tradition of Great Britain.

(4)

The first divergent view is that Catholics believe that after death an individual can also go to purgatory (God's waiting room). This juxtaposes other denominations of Christianity because they believe that you can only go to heaven or hell, (such as the belief held in Protestant churches). Moreover the Catholic Church holds the belief that your ~~heart~~ whole body and spirit will be resurrected after death. In contrast many other denominations of ~~Great~~ Great Britain believe that only the spirit form shall be resurrected 'at the tribunal of Christ' (CC1)



The candidate gives two correct beliefs with contrasting description:

- Catholics believe you can go to purgatory (1)
- Protestants believe in Heaven and Hell (1)
- body resurrected (1)
- only the spirit (1)

4 marks



Ensure that you plan for the * marked sections on the specification, which require candidates to know divergent teachings/beliefs

This response does not refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain.

one difference is that catholics believe those who have sinned vaguely will go to purgatory. However, muslims in Islam believe that purgatory does not exist and those ~~muslims~~ who have sinned will go to hell.



Credit is given for:

- Muslims' non-belief in purgatory (1)

1 mark



Ensure that candidates know that the main religious tradition of Great Britain is Christianity.

Question 1 (c)

Candidates were assessed on Section One: Catholic beliefs

Bullet point 1:7: The significance of the life, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus for Catholic beliefs about salvation

The question asked was:

'Explain **two** reasons why salvation is important to Catholics.'

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

A01 is assessed in this question and can be awarded a maximum of 5 marks.

Candidates are required to give two reasons, both need to be developed for 4 marks and one of the reasons also needs to be supported with a 'reference to a source of wisdom'. If the 'reference to a source of wisdom' is credited as a development it cannot gain a further mark; a mark is given when the source is in addition to the reason and development.

Candidates tended to focus on being saved from sins before judgement, or the sacrifice of Jesus for salvation. Some candidates were able to link salvation being needed to restore peoples' relationship with God.

A significant number of candidates added a source of wisdom and authority; however, many of these did not match the reason or development given and simply served as an add-on.

(c) Explain **two** reasons why salvation is important to Catholics.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)

Salvation is important to ~~all~~ Catholics as Jesus died for their sins ~~was~~ and to wash away the sins of the world. This shows Catholics ~~that~~ ~~that~~ that God is benevolent as God and Jesus are linked by the Trinity. Secondly, salvation is important



The candidate provides one reason:

- Reason 1: As Jesus died for our sins (1)

1 mark



The source must be relevant and used as part of your reasoning.

Salvation is important as it returns us to God's grace. Romans 3:23 teaches that "all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God. Therefore it is important for us to seek forgiveness from God when we sin and stray away from him as we want to have eternal life with him.

Also, salvation is important as it is a reminder of the need to pray ~~and~~ regularly and to maintain a strong relationship with God. This allows us to be 'saved' by God's mercy and to keep his commandments, close to our hearts when decision making or exercising our faith.



There are two developed reasons with one relevant wisdom and authority. This response receives full marks.

Reason 1:

- returns us to God's grace (1)
- all fall short (wisdom and authority) (1)
- developed with seeking eternal life (1)

Reason 2:

- reminds us to maintain a strong relationship (1)
- developed with saved by God's mercy (1)

5 marks

Question 1 (d)

The focus of the marking changes from AO1 to AO2 on the (d) items. Candidates are assessed on AO2: Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief. This constitutes 50% of the overall mark.

The question is 'Evaluate': this statement requires considering the arguments for and against and reaching a justified conclusion. There must be some consideration of the arguments: appraise the arguments to reach the higher levels in the mark scheme.

This type of question is marked from a levels-based mark scheme: marks are awarded according to levels descriptors. Many candidates provided excellent answers giving reasons for and against, but then did not analyse or evaluate them.

Formulas and writing frames restricted the flow of the arguments and thereby limited candidates' progression to the higher levels.

Candidates were assessed on Section One: Beliefs and Teachings

Bullet point 1.5: The Incarnation: Jesus as incarnate Son, the divine Word, including John 1, both fully God and fully human; the scriptural origins of this belief, including John 1:1–18 and its importance for Catholics today

The question asked was:

'The best way to understand Jesus is as both fully God and fully human.'

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Catholic teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

Please note that, neither in the bullet point, nor in the question, are candidates required to give a non-religious response or divergent Christian views.

The question asks if it is the 'best' way. Many responses gave a for and against Jesus being fully God or fully human, arguing that he could only be one or the other, which is not Catholic teaching.

Those who understood the requirements of the question were able to argue why seeing Jesus as fully God and fully human is the best way and reasons why there are better ways, eg as the Son of Man or as a teacher.

*(d) "The best way to understand Jesus is as both fully God and fully human."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Catholic teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

(15)

This is the best way to understand Jesus because of the Incarnation, God is Jesus. God is Jesus because of the omnipotence that he has so he made himself into a man. This is known as the enfleshment of God. Jesus can be seen as fully human when he died on the cross and can also be seen as fully God when creating miracles such as, curing the blind man.

Whereas some ~~authorities~~ may say that this is not the best way to understand Jesus but many things he did such as, miracles, sacrifice are. The reason these are better ways to understand Jesus is because it shows that Jesus was ~~as kind and loving~~ kind and loving because he died to save us from our sins and he committed miracles to help people and spread the word of God.

Another reason why this is the best way to understand Jesus because Jesus spoke God's word into existence and what he said would happen, happened. This shows Jesus' omniscience and that he was fully God and fully human because no ordinary man could do this but Jesus showed he is the incarnate of God and this is the best way to understand him.

To conclude ~~this~~ the best way to understand Jesus is as both fully God and fully God because ^{Jesus} ~~he~~ was the embodiment of God and was the incarnate son and can be seen when he walked amongst his people and showed that he was fully God when he performed miracles.



The candidate gains Level 2 because:

- The candidate then provides reasons for and against the statement making brief (superficial) arguments on both sides.
- The candidate demonstrates a limited, rather than isolated as in Level 1, understanding of the beliefs surrounding this statement.
- The candidate does not attempt to appraise the arguments given or evaluate the argument.
- The conclusion offers an attempt at making a judgment, but this is not fully justified and builds on a limited range of elements in the answer.

The candidate meets the demands of the Level 1 descriptor but does not fully meet the Level 2 requirements and is therefore awarded a mark at the lower end of the mark range.

SPaG was awarded 3 marks, in this example, because:

- The candidate spells and punctuates with considerable accuracy.
- The candidate uses rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.
- The candidate uses a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.

4 marks

SPaG: 3 marks

Total: 7 marks



Read the question carefully to ensure you are answering the question set.

~~It can be argued that~~ A Catholic would agree with this statement because Jesus was incarnated with the features of human and God himself. This is because it is stated in the Bible that Jesus was brought down by ~~the~~ ^{God} father who was 'made flesh'. It also has been seen through many ~~to~~ events where Jesus performed many miracles for the sick that presents his omnipotent divine nature and power. This is a strong argument because it highlights the significance of God's ~~power and humanity~~ ^{fully} as human and fully God. There were events from the Bible in the new testament which is authoritative as ~~it is believed that~~ ~~the~~ the Bible is the literal word of God.

However, it can also be argued that Jesus can be understood ~~through~~ ^{through} being the ~~the~~ culmination of God and the final revelation. This is because the ~~revelation~~ ~~and~~ purpose of Jesus was to fulfil the prophecies taught in the old Testament and should be

understood that ~~be~~ his main reason for coming to earth is to bring about salvation; this is the fundamental belief about Jesus ~~whom~~ ~~as~~ his main purpose was to free us from sin and be seen as our saviour.

However, this argument is undermined by the fact that without Jesus being fully God and fully man, he wouldn't be able to bring about salvation in the first place ~~as these~~ as his divine features and powers was required to achieve salvation in the first place.

Overall, the best way to understand Jesus is both fully God and fully man. Although Jesus was seen to be the final revelation ~~which brings~~ and the culmination of God, things such as salvation and resurrection wouldn't have taken place at all without understanding his ~~features~~ nature of being fully God and fully human. Therefore, understanding ^{Jesus} ~~God~~ as fully God and human is more significant.



This candidate reaches Level 3 because:

- The candidate uses an accurate understanding of religion and belief to develop reasoning that addresses the issues raised by the statement. This is presented in an accurate and coherent way. Logical chains of reasoning are identifiable on both sides of the argument.
- The candidate is starting to make judgements supported by some appraisal of the evidence. This can be seen at the end the first page but does not continue and the conclusion lacks justification.

The candidate meets all the demands of the Level 2 descriptor but does not meet all of the Level 3 requirements fully, and is therefore awarded a mark at the middle the Level 3 mark range.

SPaG was awarded 3 marks, in this example, because:

- The candidate spells and punctuates with considerable accuracy.
- The candidate uses rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.
- The candidate uses a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Response: 8 marks

SPaG: 3 marks

Total: 11 marks



Do not argue that the statement is true or false: say why the reasons given 'for' are the best and can be disputed by the alternative opinion.

Question 2 (a)

Candidates were assessed on Section two: Practices

Bullet point 2.1: The sacramental nature of reality... the meaning and effects of each of the seven sacraments

The question asked was:

'Outline three effects of the sacraments.'

This question was very well-answered, with most candidates being able to give three effects of the sacraments.

Candidates were not given credit for listing the sacraments.

2 (a) Outline three effects of the sacraments.

(3)

one effect of the sacraments allows us to join the catholic
faith.
Second effect is receiving God's grace and blessing.
Third effect is feeling closer to God and been given courage
such as through the anointing of the sick.



The candidate writes three sentences outlining three effects.

- Allows us to join the Catholic faith (1)
- Grace and blessings (1)
- Closer to God (1)

3 marks



Write three separate sentences, to outline three ways/reasons/effects.

one of the sacraments is that god will sacrifice god
not anyone else apart from him.



The candidate does not provide any effects of the sacraments.

0 marks

Baptism provides the grace of God and welcomes a person into the Church. The Eucharist brings one into communion with God as they receive his body and blood. Reconciliation allows God to forgive a person's sins and so brings them closer together with God.



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Examiner Comments

The candidate writes three sentences outlining three effects:

- Welcomes a person into the church (1)
- Receive body and blood (1)
- God's forgiveness (1)

3 marks



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Examiner Tip

An 'outline' must be more than one word or item of knowledge.

Question 2 (b)

Candidates were assessed on Section Two: Practices

Bullet point 2.5: The role and importance of forms of popular piety: the nature and significance of the Rosary

The question asked was:

'Explain **two** reasons why Catholics use the Rosary.'

Candidates are asked to "Explain two" on (b) items.

Therefore, two reasons are required, and both need to be developed to be awarded 4 marks. Development consists of a piece of extra information, a reference to a source of wisdom, and quotes or examples. The development must be for the reason given and to the question asked.

In this question, assessment concerns candidates' knowledge from bullet point 2.5 in the specification about the Rosary as a form of popular piety. Teachers should use the wording and specialist terminology in the specification to assist candidates in the understanding of questions.

(b) Explain **two** reasons why Catholics use the Rosary.

(4)

one reason why a catholic might use the rosary is to pray to our mother mary for help or forgiveness. Another reason might be that we are asking mary for guidance through hard times to repent to our mother mary.



Two correct reasons:

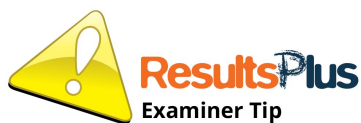
Reason 1

- Prayer to Mary (1)

Reason 2

- For guidance (1)

2 marks



Reference to a teaching or scripture is a good way to develop a reason.

One reason Catholics use the Rosary is as a prayer aid to show strength their relationship with God because it provides Catholics with a way to pray and communicate with God.

Another reason Catholics use the Rosary is to show their devotion to God. As it ~~is~~ can be done private or public but it provides ~~the~~ Catholics with a way to declare how they feel about their faith God.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Two correct developed reasons:

Reason 1:

- Catholics use the Rosary as a prayer aid (1)
- developed with strengthen their relationship with God (1)

Reason 2:

- show devotion (1)
- developed with can be public or private (1)

4 marks



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Examiner Tip

Develop reasons, for extra marks

(b) items provide marks for four points, 2 for reasons and 2 for the development of each reason.

one reason why catholics use
rosary is to help them
concentrate when praying on
saying ten hail Marys
after reconciliation. A second
reason why is because
it makes people feel close
to God.



Two correct reasons but with no development:

Reason 1:

- concentrate when praying (1)

Reason 2:

- feel closer to God (1)

2 marks



Write answers that divide into two paragraphs, each containing a reason and a development.

Question 2 (c)

Candidates were assessed on Section Two: Practices

Bullet point 2.7: Catholic Social Teaching: how Catholic Social Teaching reflects the teaching to show love of neighbour; Catholic teaching on justice

The question asked was:

'Explain **two** Catholic teachings on justice. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.'

Candidates are asked to 'Explain two' on (c) items. Therefore, two reasons are required, and both need to be developed to be awarded 4 marks. Candidates must also use a source of wisdom correctly in their answer, which must be identifiable, relevant and linked to the way given in the answer.

Some candidates were not prepared for this question and gave teaching on judgement and revenge.

(c) Explain **two** Catholic teachings on justice.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)

Firstly, they believe working for justice for all in the world is one of Jesus' commandments for us. In the gospel he proclaims that we should 'love ~~each other~~ thy neighbour', and this means fighting for the justice of all people including workers' rights and human rights.

Secondly, they believe that God created us all equally meaning that a person's place of ~~at~~ birth should not determine the rights you receive as we are all equal. As discussed as part of *Evangelii Gaudium*, it is unjust that the rights of the person should depend on the circumstances to which you are in.



Two developed reasons, with a source of wisdom and authority:

Reason 1:

- Jesus commands for us (1)
- love they neighbour (1)
- (Wisdom and authority) developed with including humans rights (1)

Reason 2:

- we are all equal (1)
- developed with depend on the circumstances (1)

5 marks

One Catholic teaching about justice is that only God can judge, so only God ~~but~~ could judge/decide who was right or wrong. It says that 'only God can judge' in the CCC.

It is also taught that when judgement comes, after death, then is other people ~~with~~ will be brought to justice by God. ~~the~~



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The candidate receives credit for a teaching:

Reason:

- People will be brought to justice by God (1)

1 mark



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Be prepared for the whole breadth and depth of the specification, in order to achieve higher grades.

Catholics believe that everyone should have justice, CAFOD helps poorer people to get justice by building wells, which gives people the power to have clean water and by building schools, which gives local people jobs and children education. This allows them to have a better life with justice without losing their dignity.

Catholics also believe that justice is important because ~~it is~~ ^{they} believe that ~~we~~ they are made in 'God's image', therefore everyone should be treated equally and be looked after as ~~what~~ Jesus said 'what you do for others you do for me.'



Two developed reasons with a source of wisdom and authority:

Reason 1:

- everyone should have justice (1)
- developed with not losing dignity (1)

Reason 2:

- made in God's image (1)
- developed with everyone treated equally (1)
- do what you do to others (a relevant source of wisdom and authority) (1)

5 marks

Question 2 (d)

The question is 'Evaluate': this statement requires considering the arguments for and against and reaching a justified conclusion.

There must be some consideration of the arguments: appraise the arguments to reach the higher levels in the mark scheme. This type of question is marked from a levels-based mark scheme: marks are awarded according to levels descriptors.

Many candidates provided excellent answers giving reasons for and against, but then did not analyse or evaluate them.

Formulas and writing frames restricted the flow of the arguments and thereby limited candidates' progression to the higher levels.

Candidates were assessed on Section Two: Practices

Bullet point: 2.8 Catholic mission and evangelism: divergent ways this is put into practice by the Church and individual Catholics locally, nationally and globally

Many candidates re-wrote this question to ask why a Catholic needs a local church and what it offers for Catholics, rather than linking their response to evangelism.

Many candidates had limited understanding of evangelism and the different forms that it can take. Many candidates argued for and against that evangelism is not needed.

The question asked was:

'Local churches should be responsible for evangelism.'

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Catholic teachings
- refer to different Catholic points of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

There are no SPaG marks for Questions 2 or 4. SPaG marks are only given on the odd numbered questions: Questions 1 and 3.

There are many different ways to answer (d) items and gain marks: a template will not assure high marks.

(d) "Local churches should be responsible for evangelism."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Catholic teachings
- refer to different Catholic points of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

(12)

It can be strongly argued that local churches should be responsible for evangelism because it is the spread of the word of God and local churches accumulate a great number of the community, who come to feel closer to God and so local churches should take the opportunity and develop the communities ~~being~~ ~~being~~. Additionally, local churches can articulate to younger children through catechism and hymns the word of God.

Alternatively, this argument could be weakened by that the ~~nationally and globally~~ the responsibility can be national and global. Nationally, due to the impact of technology on the modern world, local churches only gather those who are younger or those who are much older. So through the social networking nationally evangelism could travel much faster and even be taken at a greater understanding. Globally, through the Pope's dogmas and teachings, the word of God can be perceived by a greater audience and taken into action.

In addition, ~~protestants~~ fundamental / Orthodox protestants may view evangelism as a serious notion and one that should be founded

but not solely through the word of God but those of the modern society and those situations that are identified against Catholic belief. Furthermore, evangelism if professed properly it can demonstrate that because it is not articulated enough during local churches greater scenarios can occur such as religious war. So in theory, local churches should clearly take responsibility for evangelism to enable a greater understanding of the footsteps of God, we have to follow, a prime example being CAFOD. CAFOD enables evangelism through all three states as through the teachings of God we can help others across the world, especially in the CST.

In conclusion, I believe that local churches should take responsibility with the support of national and global communities. Local churches are initially where a high concentration of Christians listen to the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist and attain God's message in the Gospel.



The candidate gains Level 2 because:

- The candidate then provides reasons for and against the statement making brief (superficial) arguments on both sides.
- The candidate demonstrates a limited, rather than isolated as in Level 1, understanding of the beliefs surrounding this statement.
- The candidate does not attempt to appraise the arguments given or evaluate the argument.
- The conclusion offers an attempt at making a judgment, but this is not fully justified and builds on a limited range of elements in the answer.

The candidate meets the demands of the Level 1 descriptor but does not meet the Level 2 requirements fully and is therefore awarded a mark at the lower end of the mark range.

4 marks

Question 3 (a)

Candidates were assessed on Section Three: Sources of Wisdom and Authority

Bullet point 3.3 The Magisterium of the Church: the meaning, function and importance of the Magisterium

The question asked was:

'Outline **three** functions of the Magisterium.'

This question was generally well-answered by candidates who knew what the Magisterium was: the majority was able to explain three changes.

Some candidates had no understanding of what the Magisterium did and instead described the role of the Pope and Bishops of the church.

A significant number of incorrect answers claimed that the Magisterium changes and updates the Bible.

3 (a) Outline three functions of the Magisterium.

(3)

The first function of the Magisterium is the Bishop: are the head of the Catholic churches and the Pope of Rome.

The second function of the Magisterium is the Bisho Pope



The candidate details members of the Magisterium, not the function.

0 marks

One function of the magisterium to inform ^{Catholics} ~~Christians~~ on modern situations such as IVF, contraception and nuclear war.

Second function is to inform ~~the~~ Catholics of the Pope's teachings.

Third function is to enable Catholics to ~~understand~~ receive daily prayers and the priest's homily.



The candidate gives three correct functions of the Magisterium:

- Inform Catholics on modern issues(1)
- Inform on Pope's teachings (1)
- Priest's homily (1)

3 marks



Candidates should be familiar with the requirements of the specification, not purely reliant on teaching materials.

Examinations are set from the specification alone.

To guide Catholics in modern issues such as abortion and euthanasia

To be a symbol of God's presence on the Earth

As a source of authority when making moral decisions



The candidate writes two correct functions and one incorrect function:

- Guide on modern issues (1)
- God's presence – not an answer, therefore no credit (0)
- Source of moral decisions (1)

2 marks



Using three separate sentences is a good idea.

Question 3 (b)

Candidates were assessed on Section Three: Sources of Wisdom and Authority

Bullet point 3.6: The meaning of the four marks of the Church:...why they are important for Catholics today

The question asked was:

'Explain **two** reasons why the four marks of the Church are important.'

Candidates are asked to 'Explain two' on (b) items. Therefore, two reasons are required, and both need to be developed for 4 marks. Development consists of a piece of extra information, a reference to a source of wisdom, quotes, or examples. The development must be of the reason given and to the question asked.

There was evidence that candidates had a good awareness of what the four marks are but not the reasons for why they are important.

(b) Explain **two** reasons why the four marks of the Church are important.

(4)

The four marks are to symbolise the life of Jesus, to remind us of Jesus and the virgin Mary. Used to guide us away from the enemy and is the daily part of our salvation. To remind us that God is one but is also three (the trinity), He is always present. It is important because it gives hope and faith of things.



There is no relevant information on the four marks that can be credited.

0 marks

The four marks of the Church are important as it helps you understand more about the religion and why some rules are how they are. This is told through the apostolic part of the church. The Church's joy and hope shows that it's important to love one another and even in your worse days there is always hope and that's important to remember. The four marks of the Church are important as they keep you focused on God and being the best person you can be and help you get as close to God as you can.



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Examiner Comments

The candidate gives one reason, with no development.

Reason 1

- through apostolic part of the church (1)

1 mark



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Examiner Tip

Examples linked to the reason given are a good form of development.

One reason they are important is because it shows the Church is carrying on Jesus' teachings. The Church is Apostolic and so ^{the people} ~~they~~ carrying on the apostols job of spreading the word and evangelizing the community.

Another reason they are important is it shows the Church as being united. We are 'one' with Jesus and those around the world as we are all children of God and all undertake the same ideals and teachings.



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Two developed reasons:

Reason 1:

- carrying on Jesus' teaching (1)
- developed with evangelising the community (1)

Reason 2:

- as being united (1)
- developed with all undertake the same ideas and teachings (1)

4 marks



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

This candidate clearly indicates to the examiner that there are two different ways given. This is good practice.

Question 3 (c)

Candidates are asked to "Explain two" on (c) items. Therefore, two reasons are required, and both need to be developed for 4 marks.

Development consists of a piece of extra information, a reference to a source of wisdom and quotes or examples. The development must be of the reason given and to the question asked. The reasons then should be supported with a 'reference to a source of wisdom', this must support the reason given and cannot be awarded twice. Therefore, if it is used as development it does not gain a second mark for the source.

Marks for (c) items are given for five points, 2 for reasons, 2 for the development of each reason and 1 for an accurate source of wisdom or authority that relates to the reason given.

Candidates were assessed on Section Three: Sources of Wisdom and Authority

Bullet point 3.8: Sources of personal and ethical decision making: the example and teaching of Jesus as the authoritative source for moral teaching

The question asked was:

'Explain **two** reasons why Catholics believe Jesus is an authoritative source of moral teaching.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.'

There was evidence that candidates had a good awareness of why the Jesus is a source of authority. There was evidence that candidates had used development of his divinity to link to why he has authority.

Some weaker responses were able to identify the actions of Jesus that made him a source of authority.

GENERIC advice for candidates as to what constitutes a source of wisdom:

- Candidates do not have to reference a quote, or quote it word-for-word.
- If they state that a verse is John 1:18 and then state another verse from John, this can be awarded. Candidates are not held to precise verses, but it must be the correct book of the Bible.
- If candidates give a paraphrase and then put (John 1:18) in brackets, the paraphrase can receive the mark and the bracketed reference is ignored.
- If candidates quote Jesus and it was Paul or *vice versa* and the quote is not accredited to that person, it is not awarded.

(c) Explain **two** reasons why Catholics believe Jesus is an authoritative source of moral teaching.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)

• we ~~are~~ know that Jesus ascended to heaven, reaching heaven is Catholics mentions & so as Catholics we try to follow in Jesus footsteps so that we may 'be seated on the right hand of the Father'



The candidate gives one reason:

Reason:

- follow in Jesus' footsteps (1)

1 mark

Firstly, they believe his life to be a loving one, always putting humanity's needs above his own. His ultimate sacrifice of giving himself up to be crucified is an example to all of how to live. He is often cited as being the 'Servant King', meaning his actions were for the good of humanity.

Secondly, during his life he performed great acts of kindness, showing his intense morality. Miracles include healing the paralysed man and feeding the five thousand with a few loaves and fish. This kindness is an example to all of morality and good deeds.



Two reasons, one developed with a source of wisdom:

Reason 1:

- humanity's needs above his own (1)
- developed example of how to live (1)
- cited as 'Servant King' (1)

Reason 2:

- example of morality (1) developed with examples and good deeds (1)

5 marks

One reason is that Jesus taught many people lessons and parables in the Bible that were useful and gave advice on how to act as a Christian, these teachings can still be used today. Jesus taught the Golden rule in the Gospels saying 'Do to others, as you have them do to you'. This means to treat people how you'd want to be treated and is main moral law that most Catholics follow and even non-religious people follow.

Another reason why Catholics believe this is that Jesus is the son of God and that he is the 'word' that 'became flesh', therefore he is part of God and has the same authority of God, so his teachings can be used to guide Catholics.



Two developed reasons with a relevant source of Wisdom and Authority.

Reason 1:

- Jesus told many parables (1)
- Golden rule (relevant wisdom and authority) (1)
- developed with this is the main moral law (1)

Reason 2:

- Jesus is the Son of God (1)
- developed with has same authority as God (1)

5 Marks



Sources can be paraphrased. However, they must be recognisable.

Question 3 (d)

The focus of the marking changes from AO1 to AO2 on the (d) items. The candidates are assessed on AO2: Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief. This constitutes 50% of the overall mark.

The question is 'Evaluate': this statement requires considering the arguments for and against and reaching a justified conclusion. There must be some consideration of the arguments: appraise the arguments to reach the higher levels in the mark scheme.

This type of question is marked from a levels-based mark scheme: marks are awarded according to levels descriptors. Many candidates provided excellent answers giving reasons for and against, but then did not analyse or evaluate them.

Formulas and writing frames restricted the flow of the arguments and thereby limited candidates' progression to the higher levels.

Candidates were assessed on Section Three: Sources of Wisdom and Authority

Bullet point 3.3: The Second Vatican Council

The question asked:

'The Second Vatican Council brought great change to the Church.'

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Catholic teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

Please note that candidates were not required to give different Christian points of view. The statement was about the understanding of the changes that occurred due to the Second Vatican Council.

Most candidates were able to recognise and explain the impact of some of the changes, but few were able to evaluate the changes or appraise their argument.

AO2 needs to be evidenced in (d) items.

Candidates must use their knowledge and understanding to put forward arguments for and against and then they must assess the validity of their argument.

* (d) "The Second Vatican Council brought great change to the Church."

Second Council
Word of God
Hope/Joy

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Catholic teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

(15)

To begin with, the Second Vatican Council brought great change to the Church as they introduced the word of God. For example, the word of God was a change in the Church as it enabled the language in mass to be universal, so that even travellers could understand it. This was a great change to the Church as the language in Church would be understood by everyone everywhere. Therefore the Second Vatican Council brought great change to the Church as mass would be understood by everyone.

Furthermore, the Second Vatican Council brought great changes to the Church by introducing the hope and joy. This gave the ^{Church} ~~Church~~ more responsibility. This brought great change to the Church because more people had the opportunity to do something. Therefore this changed the Church as more people had a role in the Church and not only the priest.

The candidate gains Level 1 because:

- The knowledge and understanding are isolated (superficial). There is a simple for and against given.
- The judgments made are unsupported and generic, no reasons or weak reasons not supported or justified.

The candidate is awarded 3 marks at the top of the mark range because most of the demands of the level descriptor are met.

The response has many incorrect/non-Catholic teachings and these cannot be credited because they are not a requirement of the question.

SPaG was awarded 3 marks in this example, because:

- The candidate spells and punctuates with consistent accuracy.
- The candidate uses rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.
- The candidate uses a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Response: 3 marks

SPaG: 3 marks

Total: 6 marks

A catholic may agree with this statement because through sacrosanctum concilium the mass was held in the vernacular. This brought great change as people stopped going to other churches to listen to mass in english rather than latin and instead stayed within that church. This not only increased the population of the laity within the church but also bettered people's understanding of faith as they were able to understand the mass.

Disagreeing, some catholics may argue that through sacrosanctum concilium the priest changed from facing away from the laity, to facing towards them. Arguably they could say that this was not a great change to the church as regardless the mass is being held no matter the direction faced.

Analysing these two statements, the first viewpoint in favour seems stronger because through the mass being spoken in the vernacular more people came to church and understood the messages given in church.

Agreeing, a Catholic could argue that through *lumen gentium*, all people were allowed to receive salvation. This bettered many people's lives as they were then able to have hope for a life with God as they could rid the sins stopping them from going to heaven.

Disagreeing, some Catholics may argue that as times would change, so would laws and that change within the Church would have been an inevitability. E.g. today with some acceptance towards same-sex partnerships that wouldn't have been accepted before.

In conclusion, having considered both sides, the side agreeing with the statement seems stronger as the Mass was able to be understood and all denominations could receive salvation and in turn hope for life with God.

(Total for Question 3 = 27 marks)



The candidate gains Level 2.

- The candidate then provides reasons for and against the statement making brief (superficial) arguments on both sides.
- The candidate demonstrates a limited understanding of the beliefs surrounding this statement.
- The candidate does not attempt to appraise the arguments given or evaluate the argument.

The conclusion offers an attempt at making a judgment, but this is not fully justified and builds on a limited range of elements in the answer.

The candidate is awarded marks at the top of the Level 2 mark range because most of the demands of the level descriptor are met.

SPaG was awarded 3 marks in this example, because:

- The candidate spells and punctuates with consistent accuracy.
- The candidate uses rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.
- The candidate uses a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Response: 6 marks

SPaG: 3 marks

Total: 9 marks



3 marks are available for SPaG: take care with spellings of key words, paragraphs, and punctuation.

~~The~~ Some ^{Catholics} people would agree with this statement because the Second Vatican Council has brought the four documents *Lumen Gentium*, *Dei Verbum*, *Gaudium et spes* and *Sacrosanctum Concilium*. These documents have allowed mass to be more interesting and allowed Catholics to participate. *Sacrosanctum Concilium* said that the "readings would have to be said in the local language of the people so they understand". This has helped people become more involved in mass. However, some Christians may disagree with this statement because the Council of Nicea is where they developed the Nicene Creed which has the key beliefs of the church including the four marks. e.g. "I believe in one God the Father almighty". While this is a convincing argument the Second Vatican Council brought great change to the church.

Furthermore, the document *Dei Verbum* has taught Catholics that the "Bible is not just a book but a person". This shows that the knowledge from the Bible is equivalent to the teachings of God, showing that reading the Bible

is just as important as praying to God. On the other hand, some Christians would disagree with the statement because, reading the Bible may not be a good idea because it does not have answers to modern issues such as abortion, ZVF and sexuality. So this shows that it is outdated and should not be consulted for answers. While these are both convincing arguments, I believe the second vatican council brought great change to the church.

Finally, some Catholics would agree with the statement because, ~~the~~ without the second vatican council the church would not be the way it is today and would not have as many followers, if things like have mass in the local language and having the priest face the congregation in mass it would not be good thing to go to church. ~~The Magistero~~ However, some people would disagree with the statement saying, the magisterium has brought great change to the church as they have interpreted the Bible for Christians and helped bring solutions to modern religious problems. While both are convincing arguments, I believe the second vatican council brought great change to the church.

In conclusion the second vatican council brought great change to the church because, it brought documents which helped change understanding of the Bible for the better and the way mass is celebrated. **(Total for Question 3 = 27 marks)**



The candidate reaches Level 3 because:

- The candidate uses an accurate understanding of religion and belief to develop reasoning, which addresses the issues raised by the statement. This is presented in an accurate and coherent way.
- Logical chains of reasoning are identifiable on both sides of the argument.
- The candidate is starting to make judgements supported by some appraisal of the evidence, the arguments given, although the conclusion lacks justification.

The candidate meets all the demands of the Level 2 descriptor but does not fully meet the Level 3 requirements and is therefore awarded a mark at the middle of the mark range.

Response: 5 marks

SPaG: 3 marks

Total: 8 marks

Question 4 (a)

Candidates were assessed on Section four: Forms of Expression and Ways of life

Bullet point 4.6: The purpose and use of symbolism and imagery in religious art: the cross...the way this symbolism is used to express belief

The question asked was:

'Outline **three** ways the cross is used to express belief.'

Candidates are asked to 'Outline' on (a) items. Therefore, lists can only reach a maximum of one mark.

Most candidates were able to outline two ways, with some outlining three ways; however 'the sign of peace' was an incorrect answer that was given frequently.

4 (a) Outline **three** ways the cross is used to express belief:

(3)

The cross is used to symbolise the death of Jesus. It's also used as a way to pray.



One correct way is outlined:

- Symbolise the death of Jesus (1)

Using it to pray is an action, not how it shows belief.

1 mark

One way is through the belief of the resurrection of Jesus.

Second way is through the belief that Jesus is the son of God.

Third way is that we recognise that he died on the cross for our sins, we recognise the salvation.



Three correct ways are given:

- Resurrection of Jesus (1)
- Jesus is son of God (1)
- Died on the cross (1)

3 marks

Question 4 (b)

Candidates were assessed on Section four: Forms of Expression and Ways of life

Bullet point 4.4: The meaning and significance of paintings

The question asked was:

'Explain **two** reasons why religious paintings are important to Catholics.'

Candidates are asked to 'Explain two' on (b) items. Therefore, two reasons are required, and both need to be developed for 4 marks. Development consists of a piece of extra information, a reference to a source of wisdom, quotes, or examples. The development must be of the reason given and to the question asked.

Candidates were able to give two reasons for why they are important – most linking to helping people such as children, or the illiterate, to understand the teachings. Very few candidates considered paintings as a form of evangelism.

(b) Explain **two** reasons why religious paintings are important to Catholics.

(4)

- One reason why it is because they are a visual form of their faith, these can benefit the illiterate ^{or} young to help understand the stories of christianity better
- Another reason it is important is because art is encouraged in the CCC, ^{and} ~~as~~ it is seen as a form of dedication to your faith



This response has two developed reasons:

Reason 1

- visual form of faith (1)
- developed with help the young understand (1)

Reason 2

- encouraged in the CCC [Catechism of the Catholic Church] (1)
- developed with seen as a form of dedication (1)

4 marks

One reason religious paintings are important to Catholics is because it is a remembrance of their only One God and it shows how God sacrificed himself for us. It also brings Catholics closer to God as they it is a remembrance for God.

Another reason why religious paintings are important because it interprets the Bible stories of Jesus and how hard his life was.



Two reasons are given, with one developed:

Reason 1

- shows how God sacrificed himself (1)
- developed with brings closer (1)

Reason 2

- interprets the Bible stories (1)

3 marks

Question 4 (c)

Candidates were assessed on Section Four: Forms of Expression and Ways of life

Bullet point 4:1: The common and divergent forms of architecture, design and decoration of Catholic churches: how they reflect belief, are used in, and contribute to, worship, including reference to the Catechism of the Catholic Church 1179–1181

The question asked was:

'Explain two ways the design of the Catholic Church reflects belief.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.'

Candidates are asked to 'Explain two' on (c) items. Therefore, two reasons are required, and both need to be developed for 4 marks. Development consists of a piece of extra information, a reference to a source of wisdom, quotes, or examples. The development must be of the reason given and to the question asked. The reasons then should be supported with a 'reference to a source of wisdom': this must support the reason given and cannot be awarded twice.

The vast majority of answers to this question were able to explain the external design and its significance as well as how internal features reflect belief. Most candidates were able to answer by giving an example and using development to explain the design. Those candidates achieving lower marks included fewer development reasons and some simply listed a design feature.

(c) Explain **two** ways the design of the Catholic Church reflects belief.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)

The design of a catholic church helps reflect belief as stain glass windows allow the stories of the Bible to be told in a simplistic, artistic way. They show the Bible and allow Catholics to reflect on these whilst worshipping.



One simple way:

- allows the stories of the Bible to be told in a simplistic, artistic way (1)

1 mark

Question 4 (d)

The question is 'Evaluate': this statement requires considering the arguments for and against and reach a justified conclusion. There must be some consideration of the arguments: appraise the arguments to reach the higher levels in the mark scheme.

Many candidates provided excellent answers giving reasons for and against, but not analysing or evaluating them.

Formulas and writing frames restricted the flow of the arguments and thereby candidates' progression to the higher levels. This type of question is marked from a levels-based mark scheme: marks are awarded according to levels descriptors.

Candidates were assessed on Section Four: Forms of Expression and Ways of life

Bullet point 4:5 The meaning and significance of sculpture and statues

The question asked was:

'Statues and sculptures help people to focus on God.'

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Catholic teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

This is a question that required candidates to evaluate the purpose of statues and sculptures. The vast majority of candidates were able to answer well. However, those who gave arguments for and against the general use of statues, limited the marks they could be given. Some made reference to divergent Christians, which the question did not require.

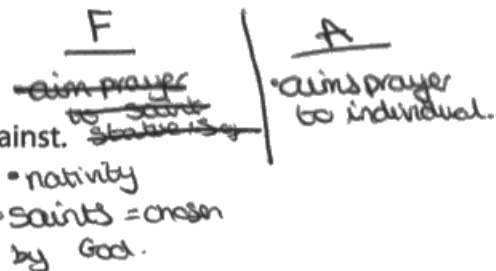
Candidates should be encouraged to read questions carefully to understand what they need to include in their response. They must ensure that all elements of the question are answered.

(d) "Statues and sculptures help people to focus on God."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Catholic teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.



(12)

Someone may believe statues and sculptures help people focus to God because ^{they} can represent stories told in the Bible. For example, the nativity scene sculptures represent the birth of Jesus, and how God told Mary to have Jesus. This brings focus to God because ~~the~~ Mary trusted God even when in deadly times also it represented God's experience.

Statues and sculptures also help people focus on God because they are usually of saints. Saints are chosen by God for living out his word, or his teachings and his image. They reflect and are made in the image of God. So they help you focus on God how God wants you to perform, how to follow his covenant. The catechism of the catholic church states that statues and sculptures must be used to focus prayer towards a specific subject. This subject is made to be God.

However, Statues and sculptures help individuals pray to the devoted who is represented in the statue / sculpture and not necessarily God. So your prayer is focused on the devoted rather than God.

Although, the devoted is usually a saint. Saints perform roles in the name of God and are then chosen to become a saint by God. So when praying to devoted your focus is on ~~an image of~~ Gods chosen person.

In conclusion, I believe statues help and sculptures help individuals focus on God because they reflect Gods past, reflect Gods chosen disciples - followers and represent how God wants others to be.



This candidate gains Level 1 because:

- The knowledge and understanding are isolated (superficial). There is a simple for and against given.
- The judgements made are unsupported and generic, no reasons or weak reasons not supported or justified.

The candidate is awarded 3 marks at the top of the mark range because most of the demands of the level descriptor are met.

Level 1

3 marks



Be familiar with the requirements in the levels mark schemes.

In your response you should:

- refer to Catholic teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

Yes
Statues & Music, expression of faith
Sculpture - lapidaria - prodromo a: hanc
& God.

No
Songs do, praise god
through hymns
- Prayer of adoration "Father" Mt 6

I disagree with the statement and I believe that a better way to help people focus on God is through songs. This can be seen through hymns which can be used as forms of praise, worship, adoration etc... We can pray to God directly and use music in hymns to do so, to get closer with him. Lyrics also help to focus on God if they are about God. A quote to show this is "Make melody with all your heart to the Lord" CCC. This is more important than statues and sculpture as you are participating in an activity.

Another reason why I disagree that statues and ~~sculptures~~ ~~are the best~~ help people focus on God is because ~~they~~ by praying this is better. This can be done through each type of prayer: adoration, thanksgiving, petition, intercession or repentance. Particularly through the Lord's prayer which is regarded as the most perfect and is what Jesus taught the disciples. It unites all Catholic beliefs about God. A quote for this is "Our father who art in heaven" Matthew 6. The Lord's prayer is a better way to help people focus on God as if we pray directly to him it focuses us more.

However some may agree with the statement and think statues help people focus on God more as they are an expression of faith and show God given talent. Statues tend to be for personal prayer and

are commonly kept in the home to help prayer and reflection. They can be statues of Mary, typically or nativity scenes and they help prayer to God. A quote is "Art is a form of practical wisdom" CCC. However I think other methods such as songs or prayer are better as they directly address God.

Another argument to agree with the statement is that sculptures can be helpful to focus people on God as they can produce an image or likeness of something they are trying to depict. An example of a sculpture is Christ the redeemer in Brazil, as it helps people pray to Jesus through admiring the statue sculpture which showcases God given talent.

A quote for this is "Art is a form of practical wisdom" CCC. However this is not as important as the songs (e.g. hymns) or prayer which directly address God as sculptures are usually of Jesus.

Overall I believe that the best things to help people focus on God are prayers which are directly to God like the Lords prayer or hymns which praise God. However some may argue that statues and sculptures are helpful to focus people on God as they aid prayer.



This candidate gains Level 2 because:

- The candidate then provides reasons for and against the statement making brief (superficial) arguments on both sides.
- The candidate demonstrates a limited, rather than isolated as in level 1, understanding of the beliefs surrounding this statement.
- The candidate does not attempt to appraise the arguments given or evaluate the argument.
- The conclusion offers an attempt at making a judgment, but this is not fully justified and builds on a limited range of elements in the answer.

The candidate meets the demands of the Level 1 descriptor but does not fully meet the Level 2 requirements and is therefore awarded a mark at the lower end of the mark range.

4 marks

Catholics would generally agree that statues and sculptures help focus belief because they believe that statues provide a focal point for worship that help people to pray to God about a specific subject. For example, they would believe that Michelangelo's Pieta, which depicts Christ suffering in Mary's arms, helps to focus worship about Christ's sacrifice, because through the statue, people can relate to his pain and suffering, and offer up prayers in thanks for his sacrifice, which helps bring them closer to God. This is supported by the Catechism which says ~~that~~ ^{that} "art truly signifies Christ, who is glorified in them". This means that art is an effective way to focus on Christ, who is God. This is an effective and strong perspective, because it is supported by teachings from the Catechism, which Catholics hold as a high authority and so should be respected; this therefore makes ~~the~~ ^{the} argument strong. However, this could be countered by ~~saying~~ ^{considering} the danger of idolatry connected with statues, which would disobey the Catechism and the Bible, so it could be a ^{potentially} weak argument.

Other Catholics could possibly disagree because they feel that statues and sculptures could potentially lead to idolatry, which would mean the physical statue was being worshipped, instead of what it represents. One of the Ten Commandments is "Thou shalt

not worship a false idol", which means idolatry is forbidden and therefore a sin. This means that statues and sculptures could possibly be used to focus on a false idol, rather than God which is against the ten commandments and defeats the real purpose of statues and sculptures. This is a ~~strong~~^{weak} argument because it ~~is~~ describes the attitudes of those who would disregard Biblical teaching, and so it has no evidence to support idolatry. However this could be countered by saying that these people are not Catholics and therefore Catholics would disagree with them, so it is a strong argument because it contains Catholic views against idolatry.

Personally, I overall believe that Statues are an effective way to focus on God because they can provide a ~~visual~~^{visual} focal point visual stimulus about God's message or actions, which helps Catholics connect and ~~set~~ build a relationship with God, so it helps them focus on him. This means that as long as statues are used appropriately, they are useful in worship to focus on God.

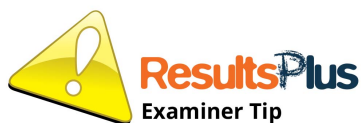


The candidate gains Level 3:

- The candidate uses an accurate understanding of religion and belief to develop reasoning which addresses the issues raised by the statement.
- This is presented in an accurate and coherent way. Logical chains of reasoning are identifiable on both sides of the argument.
- The candidate is starting to make judgements supported by some appraisal of the evidence.

The candidate meets the demands of the Level 2 descriptor but does not fully meet the Level 3 requirements and is therefore awarded a mark at the lower end of the mark range.

7 marks



- Read questions carefully
- Understand what to include in your response
- Ensure all elements of the question are answered

One way in which sculptures and statues help people to focus on God is because we can actually see them. Where as it could be difficult to worship someone you can't see.

A second reason why sculptures and statues help people to focus on God is because it connects us closer as we are thankful that God gave us Jesus and to let him die for our sins.

This is strong because its harder to worship someone who we can't see so if we see them and can focus on them it helps us.

One way in which sculptures can't help people is because some Catholics think that when you worship a statue or sculpture you aren't fully focused on worshipping God because your actually focusing on a statue/sculpture.

Another reason against this argument is because God isn't in all sculptures, so he might be more present in some than others.

This is weak because when you focus on a statue/sculpture you are focusing yourself on one thing and that is God so it would help focus.

In conclusion I think that statues and sculptures do help to focus on God because if your there to worship God you can thank him for the sculptures.



The candidate gains Level 2 because:

- Some superficial connections are made among many, eg reason, development but not all, of the elements in the question,
- Underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief, which may include some inaccuracies or be one-sided.
- Starting to make judgements about the arguments given
- Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence; the evidence is the reasoning they have given for or against the statement – attempt at appraisal may be throughout the answer or as part of the conclusion, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified or not attempted.

Level 2

5 marks

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Answer (a) items in outlines, for example full sentences
- Provide three sentences for (a) items, each on a separate line
- (b) items should have two developed reasons and not more than two
- Development may be (1) examples, (2) quotes, (3) extra relevant material. Development must link to the reason given and still answer the question set
- (c) items are similar to (b) items but should also use a source as a fifth element. The source of wisdom may be a paraphrase but should be identifiable. The source of wisdom must be linked to the reason given
- On (d) items the bullet points indicate the viewpoints that can be awarded in the answer
- (d) items ask for evaluation, after considering the evidence. The higher grades are achieved if the evidence/reasons given is 'considered' or appraised for its value as an argument as part of deciding the evaluation
- (d) items must show an appraisal of the argument and not simply rely on a set format
- (d) item responses must show AO2 skills to receive high marks
- Candidates should read the questions carefully, and answer the question asked, fully
- Do not attach extra sheets to your examination paper: write within the scannable pages, using the blank spaces

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

